

Subscription to the "Standard"

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Will fail and soon, all veri non and soon dicere."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE PROPOSED CENSUS.

Believing, as we do, that it is the obligation and duty of a liberal Government to impart to the people over which it rules, all the useful information possible concerning the country and its productions, we hailed with delight the proposal of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres to take a census of the province.

Probably there are none in Buenos Ayres better acquainted with the shocking chaos of statistics in the River Plate than ourselves, for when two years ago we undertook the compilation of our 'Handbook,' we found that from the Governor down to the humblest alcalde in the camp, there was not a single man who could tell us the population or stock of a solitary partido or province.

Owing to some undefinable interference on the part of the National Government, the census idea of our Provincial Government was frustrated; and, if we are correctly informed, the proposed provincial census has been abandoned, on the ground that the National Government purposes making a general one throughout the Republic; but this is a simple absurdity, inasmuch as the National Government could not arrive at a better plan for taking a general census than by calling upon each province to lend a hand.

Nothing can be more conducive to increase the productive value of the soil, to enhance the great interests of the country, than a true and perfect repertory of statistics, based on the most exact information, however uninteresting to the general public, the details are highly interesting to the statist; and beautifully has the American economist delineated the utility of a comprehensive census returns, when he says—"As the mountain rill, minute and inappreciable in its source, is constantly swelled by other streams, and goes on widening and deepening in its course, until it is swallowed up and loses its identity in the ocean, so these streams of knowledge, pouring in towards a common reservoir from every factory, hamlet, town, and state, appear at length to be merged in one vast and useless aggregate, devoid of either individual, local, or general interest. But the 'great collection' of truths which they serve to swell, may bear up the ark of a nation's hope and confidence.

"The result may form a subject of national pride and gratulation, and may, like the ocean itself, become impressive to all nations from its grandeur. The mental eye may also follow back each separate stream to its source, and dwell with pleasure and instruction upon the scenes fertilized, refreshed, and gladdened in its progress. Such emotions of pride and pleasure cannot fail to be generally awakened by the evidences which a just appreciation of the wisdom of Congress has enabled the proper department to accumulate and classify, with greater accuracy and completeness than heretofore, of the progressive development and present stature of this important interest. The subject is grand in its outlines; but contemplated in its pervasive influence on the welfare of the whole people, the dry and repulsive skeleton of mere facts and figures, presented in the official tables, gradually takes on the form, substance and habilitments, and becomes animated with something of the life, activity and beauty of a living economy. The statistics of looms, spindles, and factories, of furnaces and forges, of steam-engines and sewing-machines, and of a thousand other instruments of creative industry, become the representative of almost every

form of national and individual happiness, exertion, aspiration, and power. "The mechanic arts—particularly in our country, where they are much diffused, and all but universal—appear to contribute more directly than any others to the general comfort and improvement of the people. All others are dependent on them for the principal agents and instruments of their success. They are ministers of taste and refinement. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the means of intercommunication and transportation, the comforts, enjoyments, and security of the fireside, and even the honor and integrity of the nation itself, are dependent on the skill and enterprise of the manufacturer and the mechanic; but the results of their labors are, from their nature, less obtrusive and obvious to the general apprehension than some others. The annual movements of our immense crops of grain, cotton, and other bulky staples, are easily appreciated. The pulsations of commerce may be counted by the superficial observer, in the arrival and departure of ships, and upon the records of the custom-house and the Exchange; but in the hands of the manufacturer a modicum of crude material undergoes a process of division, transformation and elaboration, and then silently and unobtrusively disappears—diminished in bulk, but augmented, it may be, many hundredfold in value—in the ordinary channels of distribution, where it is often undistinguished from its foreign rival. It is only when the nation decennially takes its account of stock that any approximate idea is obtained of the value of this item in the general account."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The non-arrival of the steamer Mersey with the European mails left town rather dull yesterday. There was nothing to talk about save the Brazilians in the Uruguay and the rebels in San Nicolas, but people are tired of these subjects, and we all want to hear about Lee, Grant, and Souto.

Yesterday the San Nicolas commissioners had an interview with the Governor; but what measures have been decided on, we have not heard. Our subscribers up there, who are impartial observers, state that the real cause of all the row is the 'Amigo del Pueblo,' which publishes the most infamous slanders against the most respectable people in the town. If the Governor really wishes to restore peace to the town, the best way to effect it is, to invite the editor of the 'Amigo del Pueblo' to Buenos Ayres.

The new steamer Estrella del Norte, we understand, will be ready to run on or about the 29th inst. Crowds have been down to see her, and all agree that she will be one of the nicest steamers in the Plate.

Sr. Lelmi has been greatly censured for his refusing to sing last Sunday night, but it appears beyond all doubt that he received a letter from Luciani, the former proprietor of the Hotel Roma, stating that old Mr. Lelmi had gone to another and better world. We failed to discover why this letter was not delivered when the mail arrived, but as ungenerous hints had been thrown out respecting Sr. Lelmi on the night in question, we think it right that our readers should know the true version of the matter.

The Chivilcoy railway extension is one of the most popular measures the Provincial Government ever introduced. We hear that the farmers and estancieros in that locality are about to petition the Government to be allowed to subscribe for the road, but we suppose the Government will decline the offer, although in truth it is the people not the Government that should build our railways.

The Paraguayan coal hulk at Parana is still under water. As we believe who ever can raise her and the coal in her will receive four hundred ounces, we notify our readers of the fact.

The policeman who is charged with murdering the unfortunate sailor down on the beach and pitching the corpse into one of the holes has been arrested and is about to be tried for wilful and premeditated murder. We cannot too highly praise our friend Mr. Cazon for his active measures in this matter, and hope if the policeman is convicted that he will be condemned and executed, for it is necessary to curb the violence of

some of these policemen; on the slightest pretext they draw their swords, and cut and hack without mercy.

Messrs. Real & Prado have started the idea of establishing an extensive Spanish circulating library. We hope they will be more successful than the British Library Committee.

We notify our readers that a talented friend of ours has recently opened his office as agrimensor, or land surveyor. Mr. Chapeaurouges's advertisement will be found in another column. As this gentleman speaks English and is of a well known family, we have no doubt he will be well supported.

The works of the Northern Railway to the Tigre will be commenced, we understand, on next Monday, and will be pushed ahead with all possible speed. The difficulties in the way, we understand, are few, and the business which this extension will bring the road is incalculable.

"The River Plate Magazine, for October is out: it will be sent around tomorrow. We will review it in a few days.

The weather looks bad for the farmers. On Monday some thousands purposed beginning shearing, but it is probable that they all postponed it for another week. It is generally believed out in the camp that the first price this year will be the best. We, however, who have every opportunity of judging, think quite otherwise.

Mr. Posadas, the Postmaster-General, has got into a dispute with the mayors, diligence men, and estancieros, respecting the postage on letters going to the camp. Mr. Posadas insists that every letter must have an Argentine stamp, whether sent inside or outside the mail bag. We think Mr. Posadas would consult the interests of the whole community by waiving the point, as the diligence business is not so very lucrative as to justify the Postmaster in asking the mayors to carry the mails for nothing.

A friend from the Rincon de Noaria, in Magdalena, informs us that the camps are in a very poor condition out there; not a drop of rain has fallen in that locality, and the sheep-farmers are praying anxiously for a terrific storm; the grass is good, but water is scarce.

We hear that Mr. Lettsom and Minister Carreras have had a great row in Montevideo, owing to the way in which Messrs. McCall and Wilson were treated by some unknown 'Blanco' officer. Since the affair of the Fairy, there is a very great animosity entertained against the English Consul, and if the Government party were strong enough they would show it more.

Col. Conesa left yesterday in the Pavon for San Nicolas. We have no doubt the gallant Colonel will be able to suppress the riots.

To-day the great auction of rams comes off at Mr. Billingham's; farmers who want to get good animals ought to attend.

BRITISH LIBRARY MEETING.

On Wednesday evening, pursuant to notice, a General Meeting of the members of this institute was held in the 'Library rooms.' The attendance was the largest seen for many years, showing that the alarm given had produced a good result in calling together all those who felt an active interest in the institution.

Mr. Eugene Paris was moved into the chair at a quarter past eight, notwithstanding some reluctance on his part, but other persons on being proposed declined the honor, alleging their wish to take part in the debate.

Mr. Wells as chairman of the Committee briefly stated the object of the meeting. There were no funds on hand not sufficient coming in to meet mere local expenses up to Christmas. Moreover the Treasurer had already advanced over \$3000 out of his own pocket, there was a debt of \$2800 without hope of meeting it, there would be a large deficit at the end of the official year, and the contract for the premises had expired, but the Committee had not the means for removal. In this exigency it was proposed to dispose of 548 volumes (in the list submitted) most of which had not been once taken out in the last eleven years, and none since 1861. It was also proposed to make a considerable economy by suppressing the Reading-room which was

only made available by one-tenth of the subscribers.

Mr. Forrester called attention to an article published in the 'Standard' which he characterized as unjust to the late Committee (of which he had been Treasurer) and incorrect in the details of embarrassment, &c.

Mr. Wells said the Committee endorsed every statement of the article in question, although not written at their express order, and he was prepared to prove the truth of the items from the figures before the meeting.

A desultory debate here ensued, the majority of those present expressing a decided opposition to the projects of the Committee.

At this stage Mr. Ramsay claimed permission to speak, and as his sentiments decidedly prevailed, and defeated the Committee by a large majority, we give his speech in full:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have jotted down a few remarks that I beg leave to submit to you at this early stage. It is painful to find fault, but I must say that, had it been the object of our committee to blast the prospects of the institution, they could scarcely have adopted measures more effectual for attaining that end. In one respect only are they entitled to a vote of thanks, which I cheerfully award them, and that is for calling the present meeting. It must be granted that the institution is not so flourishing and so well supported as it ought to be, but neither is it so decrepit and helpless, so utterly forlorn and prostrate, as some parties affect to represent it. With 3,500 volumes on the shelves of the Library, even £50 cannot be regarded as a very formidable liability. The 'Encyclopedia Britannica' alone is sufficient to liquidate or guarantee this bugbear debt; that might, moreover, be liquidated by a very moderate donation, say \$5. 6d., from each of the actual members. The hue and cry of bankruptcy, therefore, is simply preposterous. Instead of attracting new members, it repels them, for few care to associate themselves with a falling cause; and instead of fortifying our credit abroad, it rings a note of alarm, to which commercial ears are naturally so sensitive. In both of those respects, the croaking policy of the committee has been most injudicious, and may become hurtful. Should our agent in England chance to see these lugubrious denunciations that "the Library is on its last legs," that "bankruptcy is inevitable," &c., he might very reasonably begin to fear that there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark," more especially if he knew that these expressions were penned and published by a member of the Committee of Management. Such an inference would be very natural, though quite unfounded; for though the debit of our account were five times, nay, ten times, its actual amount, the Institution has intrinsic and realizable property, more than sufficient to cover it. It is clear, therefore, that the institution is not bankrupt, nor in the slightest danger of becoming so, unless outrageously mismanaged. The truth is, it is now pretty much in the same state in which it has been for the last five or six years, with this difference in its favor, that there has been a great accumulation of property. During the last two years, upwards of two hundred volumes have been introduced, including the last edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' equal in cost and intrinsic value to more than 300 ordinary volumes. In addition to this, the Reading-room has had a liberal, perhaps a rather lavish supply; so that the reading community has really no great cause to complain. The limited supply of last year is accounted for by the heavy expense of the new catalogue; a most important acquisition, however, if the present system is carried out, but a dead loss of £36, if the 548 volumes now on the floor are not replaced, in their order, on the shelves. With 548 erasures, this catalogue would be a source of endless complications and annoyances, not to speak of the unfavourable impression said erasures would convey of the taste and intelligence of our community, in this year of grace, 1864. Read over, gentlemen, the list of works proposed to be ejected, and say if they are not the soul and stamina of the Institution? Are we so far advanced in science, or so dead

and indifferent to science, that we can afford to throw over our shoulder the works of Humboldt, Lyell, Wilson, Guizot, Abercrombie, and Chalmers?

Are the names of Wellington, Canning, Sir Humphrey Davy, Southy, Mrs. Hemans, &c., so remote and antiquated, that their memoirs have no longer any interest for us and for our descendants? Is it pretended that these works are too abstruse or too dry for the general reader? If any one seriously believes this, he must at least allow that it is high time an energetic effort were made to counteract so deplorable and ominous a tendency; and the way to effect this, is certainly not by retiring from public circulation such works as those referred to. By adopting the plan proposed, we are involved in a labyrinth of inconsistencies. We had a very interesting lecture on Pre-Historic Man, that was well received and duly commended; and in little more than a short month we eject from our shelves Wilson and others of the most accredited authors, that treat on that subject. In like manner, we had an essay on the Human Mind, and ere the echoes of the lecturer's voice have ceased to ring in our ears, Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers is ignominiously expelled from our shelves; one of the clearest and ablest works, it may be added, that has been written on the subject. We admit and retain Colenso on the Pentateuch, and, as if to leave the field uncontested, we dismiss Chalmers on the Evidences of Christianity. The great work and the great merit of the late Committee, was the getting up of the new Catalogue, and readjusting the library in conformity with it; and now, when we have just had time to see and appreciate the immense benefit of its labors, we are requested to undo all that has been done. These are incongruities, absurdities, that could never arise from a judicious course of action. In the Reading-room department some retrenchments might perhaps be made, without serious injury to the cause. The Art Journal, the London Illustrated, and even the London Times, which are the most costly, might, perhaps be dispensed with for a time; or, still better, customers might still be found who would take them and some of the other periodicals also, at half cost, after they had been, say, two months on the table of the Reading-room. In this way considerable savings might be effected, and without much injury to the institution, and leaving a wide margin for new works, which is the vital necessity. But on the subject of new works there is also a fallacy, it might almost be said a hallucination, that requires to be exposed. Some one has said that five hundred new works might be added. Now, gentlemen, bear in mind that if we sanction the sale of these volumes now on the floor, we virtually proscribe Science, History, Travels, and Biography, so that the 500 works must be taken exclusively from the popular literature, *alias*, the novels of the day. In the first place, such an amount, all of one kind, would be a nauseating surfeit; and in the second place, we are persuaded, they could not be found, without descending to railway publications, or other productions of that calibre. Fortunately, they are not required, for with twenty volumes monthly, or say ten new works, there will be an abundant supply for the present demand.

Some members of the committee followed in an opposite sense, shewing that the library affairs were in a crisis, that the selection of rejected books was made on a uniform plan of those not read during many years, that several were useless duplicates, that these 548 volumes represented dead capital, and that in the absence of any other method to replenish the funds the present plan was suggested.

Mr. Forrester deprecated the sale of the books, as injurious to the new catalogues, of which he had no doubt two hundred would be sold during the year, and yield the committee \$2,000. (This supposes more than one catalogue to each subscriber.)

The project of the committee was then moved and seconded.

Mr. Barclay proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Fallon, that the committee be authorized to go about to the British mercantile houses soliciting a donation for the institute.

Mr. Wells said the rest of the committee expressed their unwillingness to do so.

Mr. Williamson could not see why the committee refused.

Mr. M.G. Mulhall—simply because we don't like: "stat pro ratione voluntas."

The word "committee" was then altered for "deputation."

Mr. Jones moved another amendment: that the amount of the actual debt be divided *pro rata*, and contributions be solicited from the members individually.

Mr. Fennessy opposed this amendment on two grounds: 1st it provided no real remedy, as the present debt was nothing in consideration to future liabilities and expenses; 2nd the collection would be unfeasible and could not be compelled, while it would act as a spark to blow up the whole concern.

Mr. Punch seconded Mr. Jones's amendment. Mr. Cooper opposed it.

Mr. Gatliff read a list of a dozen works, some standard books, others recently read, among those set down to be rejected.

The Rev. Mr. Smith advised the meeting to keep to the subject, which was to provide funds, as the committee could not go on in the present situation, and be approved of Mr. Barclay's project, and would offer his services towards carrying it out.

Mr. Jones's motion was put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Barclay's amendment was next put, and carried by 15 to 10.

Mr. Ramsay proposed that the Rev. Mr. Smith and Messrs. Barclay and Forrester be named as the deputation to solicit donations.

Mr. Forrester alleged his inability to act, but was at last prevailed on to do so.

Mr. Fennessy proposed to suppress the Reading-room; seconded by Mr. Cooper, on the grounds that it was a great expense and but little availed of.

The Rev. Mr. Smith regretted its advantages were so little appreciated, but resisted so sweeping and injurious a proposal.

Mr. Fallon proposed, and Mr. Gatliff seconded, as amendment, that the Reading-room be retained. This was put to the vote, and carried against four dissenting votes.

Mr. Wells reminded the meeting that the committee were determined to resign office, unless hard cash be at once forthcoming.

Mr. Barclay asked if the committee were content with the offer to solicit aid from the British merchants?

Mr. Wells replied that such depended entirely on the success of the intended deputation.

Mr. Ramsay condemned the publication of the alarming article in the 'Standard' before the members were first advised in general meeting of the state of the society.

Mr. Mulhall replied, that without such emphatic announcement the members being unaware of the crisis would, as on former occasions, absent themselves, and the crowded meeting to-night was the effect of the article in question (hear hear).

A vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, the meeting broke up at 10.20. Before leaving, the librarian begged permission to express to the members his decided opinion that if the Reading-room were shut up, it would be a fatal blow to the Library, an opinion in which we fully coincide.

LAW FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY TO ZARATE

The Senate of the province of B. Ayres in its session on Wednesday, 12th inst., passed the project of law sent up by the Chamber of Deputies, with the single amendment of suppressing in Art. 1 the clause making the line pass through Pilar, which is now left at the option of the Provincial Executive. It is to be observed that the cost of prolongation from San Fernando to Zarate is not to exceed £7,100 sterling per mile, whereas the line already constructed cost £10,000. The terms of the concession are:—

Art. 1. The Executive is authorized to contract with the Company of the Northern Railway for the prolongation of the said line to the port of Zarate, touching at the town of Capilla del Señor, under the following conditions: 1st, The part of the line constructed between Retiro and San Fernando, and from there to Zarate, as also the sec-

tion between San Fernando and 25 de Mayo, shall be under the same concession and guarantee.

2nd. The Government shall guarantee the Company the minimum interest of 7 p. on the capital employed for the construction of the whole line, for twenty years, in the following manner: The line already constructed between San Fernando and Retiro shall be valued according to the 2nd and 3rd Article of the law of June 25th, 1859, and the part between San Fernando and Zarate at £4,040 per kilometre, and the line between Retiro and 25 de Mayo shall be valued at £10,000, it being understood that any disbursements caused the Government by such estimates shall be paid by whatever the line should give, over the guarantee of 7 p. afterwards.

3rd. The guarantee shall commence as soon as the different sections are opened to public traffic, and at the valuations abovementioned.

4th. The liquidation of said guarantee shall take place at the end of each year, and the only thing to be deducted from the gross receipts of the Company to be the legitimate and indispensable expenses, including mending of road, etc., and not by any means to include interest on loans raised by the Company, or other expenditures.

5th. The line shall be free from all taxes during the term of the guarantee.

6th. The land necessary for the construction of the line, stations, etc., shall, if public property, be conceded to the Company; but if private or municipal property, it is to be appropriated by the Company, after previously fixing the price.

7th. The state of the line is to be approved by the Government before it is put into use.

8th. The construction, materials, and rolling stock of the line shall be of the same class and quantity, in comparison with those of the Western Railway at present on the whole line.

9th. The works of the line shall commence within one year from the date of concession, and shall be finished within three years from the date of commencement, and ready for service, except in case of an unforeseen difficulty or act of God, under the penalty of annulling the concession and freeing the Government from the guarantee of 7 per cent. on the part of the line that might be finished.

10th. The public correspondence shall be carried gratis, and troops, or any Government materials, at one-half the established price.

11th. The Government shall have the right of intervention in the prices charged, during the term of the guarantee, whenever the product of the line should exceed 15 per cent., and it shall not be obliged to hold the guarantee in effect when any of the line should not be in a state of service.

12th. The company shall have the right of constructing branch lines in any direction, but the Government shall not be obliged to guarantee.

13th. The company shall be obliged to continue the line to any convenient point, and to make any branches the Government should require, on condition that the Government should continue the guarantee of 7 per cent. on the cost; and in case of the company not executing said works, the Government shall have the right of expropriating the line at cost, with 20 per cent. additional.

14th. The Government shall have the necessary intervention in the operations of the company according to the conditions before stipulated.

15th. Any questions arising with the company shall be decided by the tribunals of the country.

Art. 2. The Executive is authorised to solicit from the National Government that all materials imported for the construction of the line shall be free of duty.

Art. 3. Let it be communicated, &c.
CAZON.
MEDRANO.
GUERRICO.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The present number of this respectable and interesting publication comprises a pleasing variety of subjects in the different branches of polite literature and history. The adventures of Count Liniers in Rio Janeiro written by himself have a bearing on the political events of the River Plate, during

the vice-royalty of his ill-fated brother. Historical notes by Dr. Magariños Cervantes treat of the first European expeditions for the conquest of this continent.

In the vexed question of the Indian frontiers, Dr. Quesada gives a valuable report of the attention paid to this matter by the colonial regime in 1792: the distribution of the forces was as follows: Chascomus 85; Ranchos 85; Guardia Monte 85; Lobos 16; Navarro 16; Lujan 85; Areco 16; Salto 85; Rojas 85; Mercedes 16; Melincue 16; Fort Esquina 5; Pergamino 6;—total 601 men: of these 525 were troops of the line, and 86 militia, the latter being relieved every month and paid as soldiers. The former were military colonists to whom were supplied lands and provisions, and the Government offered the same conditions to Indians who wished to settle down, even though they should not embrace the Catholic religion. In 1801 the force was diminished to 483 men: at that time Azara proposed to extend the frontier (as since projected by Paumotu) to the Rio Negro and island of Choelechoel, but the viceroy's death prevented the scheme.

Dr. Scrivener contributes a graphic sketch of Lima, and this Protestant writer is unbounded in his praise of the Jesuits. In relating the expulsion of the fathers he also narrates the other monastic fraternities remaining, which numbered 8 of men and 17 of women, with an annual endowment of 596,275 silver dollars. The manner adopted to expel the Jesuits is a proof of the injustice and cruelty used to that order.

Dr. Pastor Obligado gives a history of the statue of the B. Virgin at Luxan, which is regarded by the natives as miraculous, though not so declared by the Church. It seems about 240 years ago a rich Portuguese estanciaero in Cordoba built a chapel to the Virgin and ordered a suitable statue from Brazil for the shrine. The bullock-carts came to a sudden stop at the estancia Oramas and every effort to proceed was in vain, so that the statue was deposited in a small chapel belonging to Sor. Oramas, and after his death given in charge to a black slave. After many years Dña Ana Matos begged the statue, of the parish-priest, offering to erect a chapel for its reception. But on the second day it had disappeared, and after a second removal was again found in its original place. The Governor and Bishop of Buenos Ayres, accompanied by a great multitude on horseback and foot, went in grand procession to deposit the statue on the estancia Sequeiros, the owner of which gave a quarter of a league of camp for endowment, and soon the fame of miracles attracted a numerous population which subsequently took the name it now enjoys, of Villa de Luxan, where the statue still remains: it is about 18 inches in height and covered with offerings of great value.

The poem on the Deity by D. Vicente Lopez of Montevideo is very pretty and was composed last August, the writer being a boy of only 15 years.

We have a contribution from Lima, written in the most graceful and amusing style by Sor. J. V. Camancho; it treats of Donkeys in general and the Peruvian animal in particular.

Dr. Navarro Viola in his 'Causas Celebres' describes the trial of D. Martin Alzaga for conspiracy (in 1812) to restore the Spanish rule: it seems Alzaga escaped, but two of his accomplices named Castellanos and Riobó were shot in the Plaza Mayo, on the 16th of July same year. A priest, one Dr. Nicolas Calvo, was also found guilty, but having powerful friends, he was only banished, with leave to take his property with him.

There is an interesting article by Y. Fidel Lopez on Political Economy, in which the writer calls special attention to the success of the London and River Plate Bank, whose shares are at a premium of 40 per cent in its second year of existence.

Sor. Lavalle of Peru has a critique on the Poetical Works of Padre Valdez, of the order of Jesuits, who flourished in the 17th century.

Dn. Juan R. Muñoz of Chile has a treatise on the first inhabitants of America, in which he alludes to Lord Kingsborough's work on Mexican antiquities. Perhaps our Argentine friends are not aware that said Lord was a mad Irishman who squandered all his mag-

nificent fortune, in the ruins of the Aztecs, and died in a poor asylum at Cork, a victim to literary extravagance.

We are happy to see that the 'Revista' has become the organ of the Círculo Literario, and a pamphlet dedicated to this purpose will from next month be delivered to the members.

MR. OLIVERA'S PICNIC.

We much regret having been unable to assist at the festivities of yesterday, to which Mr. Olivera politely invited us, and which were attended with the greatest sport and *clat*. The famous manufacturer of cigarettes, whose name is familiar in every corner of the River Plate territories, and who has by his industry amassed a splendid fortune, invited all the employees and brethren of the cigar trade, besides numerous other friends, to a grand picnic at Palermo. The rendezvous was at Mr. Olivera's house, calle San Martin, whence the company started in coaches at 9 a.m. for the shady groves of Pobre Diablo. Here the company strolled about until the fatted calf was roasted. The *diner sur l'herbe* was a scene for a painter, and the flowing bumpers of champagne, Johannisberg, Moussaux, and the choicest vintages, diffused a feeling of mirth and gaiety. A slight shower of rain fell, but the military band which accompanied the party counteracted the effect of the weather. There were numberless toasts by Mr. Olivera, Don Hector F. Varela (Tribuna), Dr. Gutierrez [Nacion Argentina] and others. The picnic was the grandest of the kind seen in Buenos Ayres in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

At the hour of closing our columns (6 p.m.), the party of revellers had not yet returned.

BRAZILIAN PROGRAMME.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' states that the Brazilian Admiral will embark on Monday and move all his squadron up the Uruguay to co-operate with the Brazilian army, which is now making forced marches on the Uruguay towns. Some parties possessed of superior information say that the following is the programme:

Wednesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock a.m., bombardment of Salto to begin, and at 12 o'clock same day the town to be stormed.

Tuesday, allow Leandro Gomez to surrender, and hoist the Brazilian flag in the Plaza, and then move on Fray Bentos.

Wednesday, allow the Fray Bentosians to surrender.

Thursday, after breakfast, sail down the river, send a small boat to Higueritas and another to Colonia, and then move on Montevideo.

Friday, all vessels to clear out of the port.

Saturday, if the place still holds out, bombardment to commence.

Sunday morning, Flores to storm the town, and the Brazilians to enter with music and flying colors.

Monday, the revolution being terminated and peace restored, the Brazilians all to embark and return by way of water to their country.

THE RUMKELL VAN ACCIDENT.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen:—I am glad to let you know that the accident that happened my brother is not as serious as I anticipated. One of the wheels passed over his right leg, bruising it horribly; but, thank God, has not broken it: so I expect to see him well in a few months.

Yours,

J. McBRITTAIN.

ON 'CHANGE.

Oct. 13th, 1861.

Paper price of ounces, 4574.

Patacons opened at 28 70, and closed at 28 60.

Cash sales, 20,200.

TIME SALES.
For Friday, 2,000 28 60.
Saturday, 89,000 28 55.
Oct. 31, 20,000 28 55.
Oct. 22d, 3,000 28 63.
Jan. 15th, 5,000 28 55.
Do. 29th, 2,000 28 55.

Total sales, 120,000.

National Bonds, 5,000 at 414.

Specie was rather weaker to-day than yesterday, for the bears were in the ascendant; but we noticed rather a dull feeling amongst the brokers, caused, we suppose, by the apprehension that the Government projects will be passed.

The most important topic on 'Change' to-day was the sale of two cart-loads of wool of the new clip, at \$135 per arroba. We have not seen the wool, but have been assured that it is a very common description and badly washed. Some carts of new wool are on the road coming in, it is said, from the Crilla del Señor, and are expected in the Plaza on Monday or Tuesday next.

The discussion in the Chambers last night, as some brokers stated, was not closed until after one o'clock: the debate will go on again to-night.

CHARTERS.

Hanoverian brig Elizabeth, to go in ballast to Santa Catalina, and load there, 900 patacons.

Hamburg brig Ino, for Rio Negro, for salt, 4 rls. and 5 per cent.

Hanoverian brig Luna, do.

Barque Josepha, do.

Oldenburg brig Freya, to load in Parnagua and return, 1200 pats.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVED.

12th.
Burdiaux, French barque Ferdinand.

SAILED.

Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, French steamer Saintonge.

COLON THEATRE.

Extraordinary Performance
On Friday 14th of October, 1861.
For the benefit of the Orchestra of Colon Theatre.

Who will be assisted by the Orchestras of the Victoria and Argentine Theatres.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
In an interval the three orchestras will perform the symphony of the opera of
WILLIAM TELL.

COLON THEATRE.

On Sunday 16th October, 1861.
Extraordinary Function,
For the benefit of the Tenor Sr. Clemente Mugnag.

1st. Introduction and overture of
GEMMA DI VERGY.
2nd. Last Representation of the Opera in 4 acts
IL TROVATORE.

Land Surveyor.

Mr. Charles de Chapeaurouge begs to advise the public that he has opened his office at 81 (Altos) Calle Tacuari.

Harpers's New Monthly Magazine for 1862.

Still a few copies to be had, as also Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, at No. 196 Reconquista.

Subscriptions for the incoming year received from this time.

No. 45—CALLE DE PERU—No. 45.

Between Rivadavia and Victoria Streets
HENRY LOEDEL,

Professor of Languages, General Accountant and Translator, late Professor of the English Language at the University of Montevideo and

Director of the Anglo-French College at Montevideo.

Would now most respectfully beg to offer his professional services to the Directors of Colleges and to the Public in general of Buenos Ayres. Classes or Private Lessons.

In the Spanish, French, Italian, Latin and English Languages.

Do. do. Intermediate and Higher, English and French, including Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Do. do. Practical and Higher Arithmetic, Metrical and Book-keeping.

H. L. is also prepared to translate all writings that may be brought to him for translation, whether in French, Spanish, Italian or English, into any of the aforesaid languages.

Particular care will be given to the getting up of all kinds of articles and advertisements intended for publication in the city papers.

N. B.—For terms and further particulars please apply "ut supra."

o14 15

Employment Wanted.

A steady, respectable man, wishes for employment as waiter, or would attend in a grocery store. Speaks English and Italian, and is anxious to make himself useful. Address "L. S." at the office of the 'Standard.'

3p o14.

An English Teacher Wanted.

In the Franco-English College Suipacha 20.

3p 14.

Wanted a Housemaid.

Calle Victoria No. 85.

3p o12.

Wanted.

A young woman as Cook or Housemaid at 359 Calle Peru.

3p o12.

Wanted.

A good Cook at 476 Calle Piedra. A good Salary will be given.

3p o12.

Wanted.

A good Cook. Apply at 120 Calle Parque.

6p o12.

Wanted.
A smart English or Irish Boy for house service at 884 Calle Parque.

3p o12.

Wanted.
A woman to act as general servant in a small English family.

Apply at 234 Calle Artes.

3p o12.

To Let.
Four or five rooms in a pleasant situation in the suburbs, and in an English family at the north end of the city, 4 squares from the Retiro Station.

Apply at 205 Maypu.

o12 6p.

To Let.
A furnished Room, with service, in Venezuela Street 239.

o12 3p.

To Let—Furnished Apartments.
A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 238.

3p o8.

Furnished Apartments.
To be let at 86 Calle Parque, 2 comfortable furnished Bedrooms, or a sitting Room and Bedroom as may be convenient.

3p o12.

Quinta to Let.
Within five minutes' walk of the Palermo Station, with large and commodious rooms at a reasonable rent.

For particulars apply at the Confitaria del Aguila, Florida 92.

o9, 6p.

For Sale.
Stocked Land and Estancias in the north, centre and south of this Province.

1800 Yards by 2 leagues between the Capilla del Señor and Zarate, with permanent water; 4,700 do. by 1½ do. in San Pedro, with do. do. 1,667 do. by 1½ do. in Arrecifes, with do. do. 13 leagues in the Azul, with do. do. 3 do. in Tapalquen, with do. do. 3½ in Pila with do. do. 2 do. in Laguna de los Padres; 1 do. in Areco; 1 do. in Las Flores, (the owner leaving the country); 2,000 yards by 3,000 do. in Zarate; 1,062 do. by 3,700 do. in Borombon, 1,500 do. by 1,353 do. in the Villa de Luxan, opposite the Railway station.

Also in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Cordova, Entre Rios, and Corrientes, with first class title deeds, 85 squares in Matanzas, suitable for Chacaras; 100 do. in Zarate, do. one Chacara in Quilmes; 1 do. in San José de Flores; 1 do. in Barracas. (This latter will be exchanged for cattle).

Capones, Sheep or Cattle sold or bought.

Lands to rent in the Loberia, Las Flores, Camarones and Giles.

In entasis, 2 leagues in Junin, 2 do. in the Saladillo, 3 do. in Rojas, with dwellings and about 1,000 sheep.

Apply at No. 428, Calle de Rivadavia, (altos), in the morning until 11 a.m., and in the evening from 4 p.m.

15p o13.

AUCTION SALE.

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

At his house, Potosi, No. 78, of 27 rams and 25 ewes of the Negrette breed, just landed from on board the brig William Anthony from Hamburg, consigned to Messrs. Geo. Rick & Co.

On Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., will positively be sold to the highest bidder the above mentioned rams and ewes, from the best flocks of Germany.

oct 11 3p.

Notice.

The Offices of the Central Argentine Railway Company, limited, of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes & Wheelwright, and of the Boca, Barracas & Ensenada Railway Company, are established in the front first-floor rooms of the house, No. 87, Calle de la Reconquista.

o13, 6p.

OLIDEN BEEF.

Gold Medal, London 1862.

Lots of this excellent article, fresh beef, are offered for sale, for samples. Bales of mutton with the ribs, and boneless beef; they are half-sweet, being prepared during summer, and of excellent quality, far superior to meat in barrels. Preserved mutton will be exported for Brazil, and both mutton and beef for ultra-marine ports. After being six or eight hours in water it is fit for use.

Although fat cattle are at present dear, samples are submitted to the public, at the request of influential parties: nine bales are already shipped for France and Belgium.

Lots of beef have arrived at Cadiz in good condition, for samples; and although it does not keep as well as the dried beef, it is a very good article.

It is on sale at 97 Calle Peru and 35 Paseo Julio (Sor. Ramayon). 6p o8.

Morning Dresses.

White and Colored Cambrie Just Received.

61—CORRIENTES—61.

o13 15p.

Summer Cloaks.

for Ladies, Misses and Children Just Received.

61—CORRIENTES—61.

o13 15p.

Notice.

The undersigned has removed his Office from Calle Parque 140 to Calle Reconquista 51.

o12 20p.

JOHN KEMSLEY.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

A Committee meeting will be held on Saturday evening next (the 15th inst.) at 7 o'clock punctually at No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

4p o12.

Wanted.

A smart English or Irish Boy for house service at 884 Calle Parque.

3p o12.

Wanted.

A woman to act as general servant in a small English family.

Apply at 234 Calle Artes.

3p o12.

To Let.

Four or five rooms in a pleasant situation in the suburbs, and in an English family at the north end of the city, 4 squares from the Retiro Station.

Apply at 205 Maypu.

o12 6p.

To Let.

A furnished Room, with service, in Venezuela Street 239.

o12 3p.

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 238.

3p o8.

Furnished Apartments.

To be let at 86 Calle Parque, 2 comfortable furnished Bedrooms, or a sitting Room and Bedroom as may be convenient.

3p o12.

Quinta to Let.

Within five minutes' walk of the Palermo Station, with large and commodious rooms at a reasonable rent.

For particulars apply at the Confitaria del Aguila, Florida 92.

o9, 6p.

For Sale.

Stocked Land and Estancias in the north, centre and south of this Province.

1800 Yards by 2 leagues between the Capilla del Señor and Zarate, with permanent

English Carpenters.
92—Call de la Esmeralda—92
We the undersigned beg leave to no-
tify our friends and the public in ge-
neral that we have commenced business
in the above line, and hope by strict
attention to merit their support. All
orders will be executed with the great-
est facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.
N.B.—Camp orders will be attended
too with the greatest possible care.
3m 04.

FOR SALE.
The River Plate packing House Co
have for sale.

Prime mess beef.
Mess beef.
Prime beef.
Beef rounds.
Beef tongues.

These articles are pickled and put
up in 200 lbs. barrels.
Also beef tongues smoked.
Muttons.
Fresh beef and mutton in cans.
hermetically sealed.

These articles will be sold by the
single package or cargo, suitable for
exportation and are warranted in every
respect and equal to any put up in any
part of the world.

Our articles are offered to the
Public backed by no gold or silver
medal. They are prepared by no
secret process, but are put up on plain
scientific principles acquired by years
of study and practical experience with
grass fed beef in a climate in every way
inferior to that of Buenos Ayres.

The articles we offer are nothing but
such as are usually prepared in North
America (and in no way inferior) and
used by the whole com-
mercial world and are sold with a full
guarantee upon their own merits.

MORRIS & BORN, proprietors.
111m.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on
hand. Warranted to work well. They
are all of the latest and most improved
inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
119 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.
We beg to advise the Public, and
our Friends in particular, that we
have been appointed, by letter from
Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co.,
Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole
Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of
their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)
"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry
and Walker sole Agents for the sale of
our Porter in Buenos Ayres.
(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m.s.3.

JUST RECEIVED AT "UTIA"
A Splendid Assortment of
DRAPERY GOODS
Suitable for the present and coming Season, and selected
especially for this Market.
T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. 811 x.
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
E. J. HASTLER
Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.
61 CORRIENTES 61

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this
city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy
marked "JULIUS ROBIN & Co." hereby
caution the public that a spurious article
in imitation of the genuine is now being
offered on sale, the bottles of which are
forged with the name of the aforesaid
manufacturers, but are easily detected
from the deficiency of their name being
branded in the corks and ours as sole
agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
J. B. JOHN BEST & BROS.
THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo,
and the River Plate,
Barbours, Barclay, and Co
CALLE OCHOABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 10.

CIGARS.
E. RATHJE,
66 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Fresh arrivals every month.
111 x.

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido of Pila
1500 varas front by twenty thousand
deep, the land is of an excellent quality
and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.
For further particulars apply to 180
Calle Florida. \$15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros,
corrales, chancas etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro
y tablas.

Mojonés de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, ha-
cienda vacuna y caballar.
Flechas de hierro batido y de hierro
fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.
Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y
cepas de caballo; con esta maquina
los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar
sus campos en pocos horas.

**Maquina de sacar agua de los jagile-
tes funcionando sin caballo, basta con
un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar
una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se
ayuda y se desarma en poco tiempo y se
transporta con facilidad.**

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the
River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. 1m.

Rams.
Remarkably fine rams of three and
four crosses of Rambouillet blood (Caba-
ria Imperial breed) on sale at the
Chacara of Mr. Latham Camino de Casa
Teja partido de Quilmes.

For size, weight of fleece and length
of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in
the province, and it is precisely the
class most desirable for the regenera-
tion of the general run of flocks in the
country.

The ewes—dams of the rams offered
for sale, averaged at the last clip 9½
lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.
12 ps 25.

To English Sheep Farmers.
To rent, a splendid Estancia, dis-
tant 18 leagues to the South, in the
Partido de Magdalena, containing 2
square leagues with 27 poblaciones,
40,000 sheep, corrales, montes, &c.
The Camp has not one viscachera and
is one of the best in all the Province
for the rearing of sheep, and to the
present no disease has ever been
known on it, notwithstanding the bad
years; it also contains some thousands
of cows.

The whole will be rented in one lot
or in parts; or will be sold 5, 10, 15,
or 20,000 thousand of the above named
sheep.

For further particulars apply at 390
Calle Victoria. \$18 1m d w.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated
in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are
very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes
in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already
reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of
clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally in-
terested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund
in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in
lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in
Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103
Calle Cangallo, from Nine am till Three pm on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays
from Ten am to Twelve m, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount
deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited;
in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from
the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and
always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will
render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P. P. Mauá and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency
Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every
six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one
thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to
the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying
twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Have just received per Packet their first delivery of goods suitable for the
coming season (direct from the manufacturers) including
Men's Tweed Suits, Pilot Jackets and Vests, Bedford Cord and Cord Pants,
Best Jean Stripes, Blue Shirting Stripes (best quality) 36-inch
Linen Stripes, White Dressing and Crimean Shirts, 54 ex fine
Wool Plaids, Cotton and Linen Ticking, Blankets, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

N.B.—As we will receive a fresh supply monthly throughout the Season,
our customers may at all times rely on having a good and well assorted Stock to
select from, which will be offered at lowest possible cash prices at the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.



RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA.

PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos
Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamer 48 hours after their
arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Con-
tinent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company,
the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing
traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very
moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been
reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd „.....£25.
3rd „.....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „.....£45.
3rd „.....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe,
more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large
ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Parana will leave this on the 14th of October.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,
85 RECONQUISTA.

Just received by
GEORGE ELLIS
39—Calle Defensa—39.
A first class selection of English and
Scotch Tweeds, and a few French
Cassimeres.
Don't forget the number. 39—
Defensa—39. \$18, 1m

Hotel De Genève,
43—Calle Mayo—43.
(formerly Hotel de Commerce.)
This establishment has been got up
entirely new, and leaves nothing to be
desired in the way of comfort. The
proprietor has the honor to announce to
the public that he receives pensioners,
and offers every convenience of board
and lodging for gentlemen or families.
1m 30

DILIGENCIAS PARA LOBOS Y 25
DE MAYO.
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
CON CARVAGES TIRADOS AL PEFIO.

PARA LOBOS
Los dias—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20
22-24-26-28-30.
Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15
17-19-21-23-25-27-29

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others, visiting
Buenos Ayres, will find every home
comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which
is the largest and best Hotel in this
city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hotel on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and
attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle
Reconquista.)
J 28.

just received direct from the Manufacturers
Ex Steamer "Una" and "Galileo."
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOODS
COMPRISING:
Plain and Fancy Dresses,
All-wool Plaids, Assorted Clans,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Extra-fine 32 inch Linseys,
Drab and Black Watered Moreens,
Paisley Scarfs, All-wool Plaid do.
Cork Guighams, Belfast Linens,
White & Blue Twills & Swanskins,
Gray & White Sheetings 8-4 to 12-4
Welsh and Scotch Flannels,
First-class Hosiery every size,
Vests and Drawers to match,
Tweeds, Moleskins, Corduroy &c.
THOMAS FALLON,
Hibernian House,
64, 66, & 68 Calle Piedad.
N.B.—Fresh arrivals every month.
\$17 1m.

To Camp Purchasers.
Just received ex Steamer "Parana"
Moleskins and Corduroy, Mens Lin-
en Drawers, Boys Cotton do, Linen
Knickerbocker Suits, Tweed Suits, Al-
paca Coats, Gingham 12-4 Flannels
for Petticoats, Knitting Cotton, Extra
Strip, Fingering Yarn, Boys Cotton
Vests, Check Shirts, Best Check for
Shirts, and other articles, all of which
are offered at moderate prices at
ALEXANDER PULTON & Co.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27.
30p 06

For New York.
The well known clipper Barque
ISABELLA.
Is now loading for the above port.
For freight or passage, please apply
to Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co. Con-
signees, or to Henry A. Green & Co.
85 Reconquista.
5p 00

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX

VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in painted tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 30, 100, 250, 500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Japanned Tinplate (slide boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

Nuevas Maquinarias Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223.

Leaves for Villar every day.

Capitula del Señor every day.

San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.

Zarate, all even days.

Baradero, 1, 3, 5, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Capitula, every day.

San Antonio, all even days.

Baradero, 2, 4, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners,

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Argentine Diligences

189 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189.
Leaves for Villar, Capitula del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Baradero on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11th, 13th, and 25th of each month.

Leaves for Arreifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arco, Capitula del Señor, and Baradero on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 27th of each month.

Leaves for the Argentine Hotel de Mesas, Baradero and Montevideo, in the afternoon, passing by Villar, 1st 5th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd of each month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Arr.
Capitula del Señor 40 pesos 10 dol.
San Antonio de Arco 120 20
Arreifes 200 25

Conductors and Owners,
PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENSA—57

(Corner Potosi.)

N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the

country. \$5 x

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.

Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28

Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.

AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.

Empresarios,

SABORIDO Y GARCIA.

\$4 x.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and shining colours on—

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.

in ten minutes.

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting

Color to—

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for—

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists, throughout the United King-
dom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot—124 COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON

To Sheep Farmers and Others.

To be sold cheap a large quantity of

wrought Iron Posts for Corrales drilled for

three wires, the posts weigh ten

pounds each. Samples may be seen at

the Timber Yard of Bianchi Brothers

and Sassi, corner of Lima and Comer-
cio. Also for sale a Compact Portable

Steam Engine on wheels, seven horse

power; to be seen at the above Corra-
lon where all information may be ob-
tained or of Mr. John Hardy, Engineer

Paseo Julio. 1m 012 w d

General Agency and Commission House

WILD & PERKINS,

Rosario de S. P. C. Cordoba St. 87 & 89.

For the purchase and sale of land in

this as well as other provinces; property of every description, domestic

produce such as cattle, sheep, hides,

wool, grains, metals &c; consignments

of produce as well as merchandise to

the Interior attended to, despatch of

vessels, collections and representations

in commercial affairs, &c.

The want of a Land and cattle Agen-
cy in Rosario to facilitate the sale or

lease of landed property, the examina-
tion and arrangement of titles, &c. has

been very prejudicial to the interests of

new-comers, and has prevented many

from purchasing in this Province.

The undersigned will give especial

attention to this important branch of

their business, and their experience in

this as well as other countries inspires

them with confidence that, in land

transactions as well as other commis-
sion business with which they may

be favored, they will give entire satis-
faction.

SANTIAGO J. WILD

\$30, m - WILLIAM PERKINS.

OSTEO OIDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

OSTEO OIDON'S Invention for supplying Artificial

Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensed

with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and

especially adapted for warm climates.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding

particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an en-
closure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which

will enable them to form an impression of the month, so as to

enable the Oidon, to forward either a partial or complete